

UGLY

Where *vetches*, pulse, and tares have flood,
And stalks of lupines grew. *Dryden.*
An *ervum* is a sort of *vetch*, or small pea. *Arbutnot.*
VE'TCHY, *n. f.* [from *vetch*.] Made of vetches; abounding in
vetches; consisting of vetch or pea-straw.
If to my cottage thou wilt resort,
There may'st thou liege in a *vetchy* bed,
Till fairer fortune shew forth his head. *Spenser.*
VE'TERAN, *n. f.* [*veteranus*, Latin.] An old soldier; a man
long practised in any thing.
We were forced to uncover, or be regarded as *veterans* in
the beau monde. *Addison.*
The Arians, for the credit of their faction, took the eldest,
the best experienced, the most wary, and the longest-
practised *veterans* they had amongst them. *Hooker.*
If king Charles II. had made war upon France, he might
have conquered it by the many *veterans*, which had been
inured to service in the civil wars. *Addison.*
Ensigns that pierc'd the foe's remotest lines,
The hardy *veteran* with tears relings. *Addison.*
VE'TERAN, *adj.* Long practised in war; long experienced.
There was a mighty strong army of land-forces, to the
number of fifty thousand *veteran* soldiers. *Bacon.*
The British youth shall hail thy wife command;
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy *veteran* skill. *Thomson.*
VETERINARIAN, *n. f.* [*veterinarius*, Latin.] One skilled in the
diseases of cattle.
That a horse has no gall, is not only swallowed by com-
mon farriers, but also receiv'd by good *veterinarians*, and
some who have laudably discou'ed upon horses. *Brown.*
TO VEX, *v. a.* [*vexo*, Latin.]
1. To plague; to torment; to harass.
Do you think
The king will suffer but the little finger
Of this man to be *vex'd*? *Shakespeare. Hen. VIII.*
Do poor Tom some charity, whom the foul fiend *vexes*. *Shak.*
When she press'd him daily, so that his soul was *vexed*
unto death, he told her all his heart. *Judges xvi. 16.*
Still may the dog the wand'ring troops constrain
Of airy ghosts, and *vex* the guilty train. *Dryden.*
You are the cause of all my care;
Your eyes ten thousand dangers dart;
Ten thousand torments *vex* my heart;
I love, and I despair. *Prior.*
2. To disturb; to disquiet.
Alack, 'tis he; why, he was met even now,
As mad as the *vex* sea; singing aloud. *Shakespeare.*
Rang'd on the banks beneath our equal oars,
White curl the waves, and the *vex'd* ocean roars. *Pope.*
3. To trouble with slight provocations.
VEXA'TION, *n. f.* [from *vex*.]
1. The act of troubling.
O that husband,
My supreme crown of grief, and those repeated *vexations*
of it. *Shakespeare. Cymbeline.*
2. The state of being troubled; uneasiness; sorrow.
Vexation almost stops my breath.
That fondred friends greets in the hour of death. *Shakespeare.*
Passions too violent, instead of heightening our pleasures,
afford us nothing but *vexation* and pain. *Temple.*
3. The cause of trouble or uneasiness.
Your children were *vexation* to your youth;
But mine shall be a comfort to your age. *Shakespeare.*
4. An act of harassing by law.
Albeit the party grieved thereby, may have some reason to
complain of an untrue charge, yet may he not well call it
an unjust *vexation*. *Bacon.*
5. A slight teasing trouble.
VEXA'TIOUS, *adj.* [from *vexation*.]
1. Afflictive; troublesome; causing trouble.
Consider him maintaining his usurped title, by continual
vexations wars against the kings of Judah. *South.*
Vexations thought still found my flying mind,
Nor bound by limits, nor to place confin'd;
Haunted my nights, and terrify'd my days;
Stalk'd through my gardens, and pursu'd my ways;
Nor shut from artful bow'r, nor lost in winding maze. *Prior.*
2. Full of trouble; full of uneasiness.
He leads a *vexations* life, who in his noblest actions is to-
gored with scruples, that he dares not make a step without
the authority of another. *Digby.*
3. Teasing; slightly troublesome.
VEXA'TIOUSLY, *adv.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomely; un-
easily.
VEXA'TIOUSNESS, *n. f.* [from *vexations*.] Troublesomeness; un-
easiness.
VEXER, [from *vex*.] He who vexes.
UGLY, *adv.* [from *ugly*.] Filthily; with deformity; in such
a manner as to raise dislike.
UGLINESS, *n. f.* [from *ugly*.]
1. Deformity; contrariety to beauty.

VIB

All that else seem'd fair and fresh in sight,
Was turned now to dreadful *ugliness*. *Spenser.*
She takes her topicks from the advantages of old age and
ugliness. *Dryden.*
2. Turpitude; loathsomeness; moral depravity.
Their dull ribaldry cannot but be very nauseous and offen-
sive to any one, who does not, for the sake of the fin itself,
pardon the *ugliness* of its circumstances. *South.*
UGLY, *adj.* [This word was antiently written *ough*; whence
Mr. Dier ingeniously deduces it from *eyphlike*; that is, like
an *ough*, *elf*, or *goblin*. In Saxon *oga* is terror; and in
Gothic *ogan* is to fear.] Deformed; offensive to the sight;
contrary to beautiful.
If Cassio do remain,
He hath a daily beauty in his life,
That makes me *ugly*. *Shakespeare.*
O, I have pass'd a miserable night,
So full of *ugly* sights, of ghastly dreams,
Was this the cottage, and the safe abode
Thou toldst me of? What grim aspects are these,
These *ugly-headed* monsters? *Milton.*
VIAL, *n. f.* [*Phœnix*.] A small bottle.
Edward's seven sons
Were as seven *vials* of his sacred blood. *Shakespeare.*
You Gods! look down,
And from your sacred *vials* pour your grace
Upon my daughter's head. *Shakespeare.*
Take thou this *vial*, being then in bed,
And this distilled liquor drink thou off.
Another lamp burnt in an old marble sepulchre belong-
ing to some of the antient Romans inclosed in a glass
vial. *Wilkins.*
I placed a thin *vial*, well stopp'd up, within the smoke of
the vapour, but nothing followed. *Addison.*
Chemical waters, that are each transparent, when separate,
ferment into a thick troubled liquor, when mixed in the same
vial. *Addison.*
TO VIAL, *v. a.* To inclose in a *vial*.
This she with precious *vial'd* liquors heals;
For which the shepherds at the festivals
Carol her goodness loud in rustic lays. *Milton.*
VIVAND, *n. f.* [*vivande*, Fr. *vivanda*, Ital.] Food; meat dress'd.
The belly only like a gulf remain'd,
T' th' midst of the body idle and unactive,
Still cupboarding the *vivand*. *Shakespeare.*
No matter, since
They've left their *vivands* behind, for we have stomachs.
Wilt please you taste of what is here? *Shakespeare.*
These are not fruits forbidden; no interdict
Defends the touching of these *vivands* pure;
Their taste no knowledge works, at least of evil. *Milton.*
From some sorts of food less pleasant to the taste, persons
in health, and in no necessity of using such *vivands*, had better
to abstain. *Roy.*
The tables in fair order spread;
Vivands of various kinds allure the taste,
Of choicest sort and favour; rich repast! *Pope.*
VIVATICUM, *n. f.* [Latin.]
1. Provision for a journey.
2. The last rites used to prepare the passing soul for its depar-
ture.
TO VIBRATE, *v. a.* [*vibro*, Latin.]
1. To brandish; to move to and fro with quick motion.
2. To make to quiver.
Breath vocalized, that is *vibrated* or undulated, may dif-
ferently affect the lips, and impress a swift tremulous mo-
tion, which breath passing smooth doth not. *Holder.*
TO VIBRATE, *v. n.*
1. To play up and down, or to and fro.
The air, compressed by the fall and weight of the quick-
silver, would repel it a little upwards, and make it *vibrate*
a little up and down. *Boyle.*
Do not all fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain
degree, emit light, and shine? And is not this emission
performed by the *vibrating* motions of their parts? *Newton.*
2. To quiver.
The whisper, that to greatness fill too near,
Perhaps, yet *vibrates* on his sovereign's ear. *Pope.*
VIBRA'TION, *n. f.* [from *vibro*, Latin.] The act of moving,
or being moved with quick reciprocations, or returns; the
act of quivering.
It sparkled like the coal upon the altar, with the fervours
of piety, the heats of devotion, and the sallies and *vibrations*
of a harmless activity. *South.*
Do not the rays of light, in falling upon the bottom of
the eye, excite *vibrations* in the tunica retina? Which *vibra-*
tions being propagated along the solid fibres of the optic
nerves into the brain, cause the sense of seeing. *Newton.*
Mild *vibrations* sooth the parted soul,
New to the dawning of celestial day. *Thomson.*
VICAR.

VIC

VICAR, *n. f.* [*vicarius*, Latin.]
1. The incumbent of an appropriated or impropriated benefice.
Procure the *vicar*
To stay for me at church, 'twixt twelve and one,
To give our hearts united ceremony. *Shakespeare.*
Yours is the prize;
The *vicar* my defeat, and all the village see. *Dryden.*
A landed youth, whom his mother would never suffer to
look into a book for fear of spoiling his eyes, upon hear-
ing the clergy decreed, what a contempt must he entertain,
not only for his *vicar* at home, but for the whole order. *Swift.*
2. One who performs the functions of another; a substitute.
An archbishop may not only excommunicate and interdict
his suffragans, but his *vicar-general* may do the same. *Ayliffe.*
VICARAGE, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The benefice of a *vicar*.
This gentleman lived in his *vicarage* to a good old age,
and having never deserted his flock, died *vicar* of Bray. *Swift.*
VICARIOUS, *adj.* [*vicarius*, Latin.] Deputed; delegated; act-
ing in the place of another.
The soul in the body is but a subordinate efficient, and
vicarious and instrumental in the hands of the Almighty,
being but his substitute in this regiment of the body. *Hale.*
What can be more unnatural, than for a man to rebel
against the *vicarious* power of God in his soul. *Norris.*
VICARSHIP, *n. f.* [from *vicar*.] The office of a *vicar*.
VICE, *n. f.* [*vitium*, Latin.]
1. The course of action opposite to virtue; depravity of man-
ners; inordinate life.
No spirit more grofs to love
Vice for itself. *Milton.*
The foundation of error will lie in wrong measures of prob-
ability; as the foundation of *vice* in wrong measures of
good. *Locke.*
2. A fault; an offence. It is generally used for an habitual
fault, not for a single enormity.
No *vice*, so simple, but assumes
Some mark of virtue on its outward parts. *Shakespeare.*
Yet my poor country
Shall have more *vices* than it had before;
More suffer by him that shall succeed. *Shakespeare.*
Ungovern'd appetite, a brutish *vice*. *Milton.*
I cannot blame him for inveighing so sharply against the
vices of the clergy in his age. *Dryden.*
3. The fool, or punchinello of old shows.
I'll be with you again
In a trice, like to the old *vice*.
Your need to sustain;
Who with dagger of lath, in his rage and his wrath,
Cries, ah, ha! to the devil. *Shakespeare.*
His face made of brals, like a *vice* in a game. *Tusser.*
4. [*Vice*, Dutch.] A kind of small iron press with screws, used by
workmen.
He found that marbles taught him percussion; bottle-screws,
the *vice*; whirlingigs, the axis in peritrochio. *Arbutnot.*
5. Gripe; grasp.
If I but bitt him once; if he come but within my
vice. *Shakespeare.*
6. [*Vice*, Latin.] It is used in composition for one, *qui vicem gerit*,
who performs, in his stead, the office of a superior, or who has
the second rank in command: as a *viceroi*; *vice-chancellor*.
TO VICE, *v. a.* [from the noun.] To draw.
With all confidence he swears,
As he had seen't, or been an instrument
To *vice* you to't, that you have touch'd his queen
Forbiddenly. *Shakespeare's Winter Tale.*
VICED, *adj.* [from *viced*.] Vitious; corrupt.
Be as a planetary plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high-*vic'd* city hang his poison
In the sick air. *Shakespeare.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*vicem gerens*, Lat.] A lieutenant;
one who is intrusted with the power of the superior, by
whom he is deputed.
All precepts concerning kings are comprehended in these;
remember thou art a man; remember thou art God's
viceregent. *Bacon.*
Employ it in unfeigned piety towards God; in unshaken
duty to his *viceregent*; in hearty obedience to his church. *Spenser.*

VIC

Great Father of the gods, when for our crimes
Thou send'st some heavy judgment on the times;
Some tyrant king, the terror of his age,
The type and true *viceregent* of thy rage,
Thus punish. *Dryden.*
Thou great *viceregent* of the king;
In all affairs thou sole director. *Swift.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*viceregens*, Lat.] Having a delegated
power; acting by substitution.
Whom send I to judge thee? Whom but thee,
Viceregent son! To thee I have transferr'd
All judgment, whether in heav'n, or earth, or hell. *Milton.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [from *viceregent*.] The office of a vice-
gerent; lieutenant; deputed power.
The authority of confidence stands founded upon its *vice-*
gerency and deputation under God. *South.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*viceregent*, Latin.] The second
magistrate of the universities.
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*viceregent*, Latin.] Belonging to twenty. *Bailey.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [*viceroi*, French.] He who governs in place
of the king with regal authority.
Shall I, for lucre of the rest unvanquish'd,
Detract so much from that prerogative,
As to be call'd but *viceroi* of the whole? *Shakespeare.*
Mendoza, *viceroi* of Peru, was wont to say, that the go-
vernment of Peru was the best place the king of Spain gave,
save that it was somewhat too near Madrid. *Bacon.*
We are so far from having a king, that even the *viceroi*
is generally absent four fifths of his time. *Swift.*
VICEROYALTY, *n. f.* [from *viceroi*.] Dignity of a *viceroi*.
These parts furnish out *vice-royalties* for the grantees; but
in war are incumbrances to the kingdom. *Addison.*
VICEROY, *n. f.* [Of this word I know not well the meaning or
original: a *vice* thing is now called in vulgar language, *point*
vice, from the French perhaps, *point de vice*; whence the
barbarous word *vicety* may be derived.] Nicety; exactness.
A word not used.
Here is to the fruit of Pem,
Grafted upon Stub his stem;
With the peakish nicety,
And old Sherwood's *vicety*. *B. Johnson.*
VICINITY, *n. f.* [*vicinus*, Latin.]
1. Nearness; state of being near.
The position of things is such, that there is a *vicinity* be-
tween agents and patients, that the one incessantly invades
the other. *Hale.*
The abundance and *vicinity* of country seats. *Swift.*
2. Neighbourhood.
He shall find out and recall the wandering particles home,
and fix them in their old *vicinity*. *Rogers.*
Gravity alone must have carried them downwards to the
vicinity of the sun. *Bentley.*
VICINAGE, *n. f.* [*vicinia*, Lat.] Neighbourhood; places adjoining.
VICINAL, *adj.* [*vicinus*, Lat.] Near; neighbouring.
Opening other *vicine* passages might obliterate any track;
as the making of one hole in the yielding mud, defaces the
print of another near it. *Glanville.*
VICIOUS, *adj.* [from *vice*.] See **VITIOUS**. Devoted to *vice*;
not addict'd to virtue.
He heard this heavy curse,
Servants of servants on his *vicious* race. *Milton.*
VICISSITUDE, [*vicissitudo*, Latin.]
1. Regular change; return of the same things in the same
succession.
It makes through heav'n
Grateful *vicissitudes*, like day and night. *Milton.*
The rays of light are alternately disposed to be reflected or
refracted for many *vicissitudes*. *Newton.*
This succession of things upon the earth, is the result
of the *vicissitude* of seasons, and is as constant as is the cause of
that *vicissitude*, the sun's declination. *Woodward.*
2. Revolution; change.
During the course of the war, did the *vicissitudes* of good
and bad fortune affect us with humility or thankfulness. *Atterb.*
Verle sweetens toil, however rude the sound,
All at her work the village maiden sings;
Nor as she turns the giddy wheel around,
Revolves the sad *vicissitude* of things. *Giffard.*
VICINTI, In law *vicintial* rents are certain farms, for
which the sheriff pays a rent to the king, and makes what
profit he can of them. *Vicintial* writs are such writs as are
triable in the county court, before the sheriff. *Bailey.*
VICTIM, *n. f.* [*victim*, Latin.]
1. A sacrifice; something slain for a sacrifice.
All that were authors of so black a deed,
Be sacrific'd as *victims* to his ghost. *Denham.*
And on the *victim* pour the ruddy wine. *Dryden.*
Clitumnus' waves, for triumphs after war,
The *victim* ox, and snowy sheep prepare. *Addison.*
2. Some